

"We certify that this beta test software will only be used for beta testing purposes, and will not be rented, leased, sold, sublicensed, assigned, or otherwise transferred. Further, we certify that we will not transfer or export any product, process, or service that is the direct product of the beta test software."

(6) Use limitations. Only testing consignees that provide the importer statement required by paragraph (c)(5) of this section may execute any software that was exported or reexported to them under the provisions of this paragraph (c).

(7) Return or disposal of software. All beta test software exported must be destroyed abroad or returned to the exporter within 30 days of the end of the beta test period as defined by the software producer or, if the software producer does not define a test period, within 30 days of completion of the consignee's role in the test. Among other methods, this requirement may be satisfied by a software module that will destroy the software and all its copies at or before the end of the beta test period.

(8) Notification and reporting of beta test encryption software.

(i) Notification. For beta test software eligible under this license exception, you must submit to BIS, by the time of export, the information described in paragraphs (a) through (e) of Supplement No. 6 to part 742 of the EAR. Submit your notification by e-mail to BIS at crypt@bis.doc.gov, and provide a copy of the notification to the ENC Encryption Request Coordinator at enc@nsc.mil.

(ii) Reporting. For beta test encryption software eligible under this license exception, the exporter must submit the names and addresses of the testing consignees (except names and addresses of individual consumers) and the name and version of the beta software consistent with §740.17(e)(5) of the EAR.

§740.10

SERVICING AND REPLACEMENT OF PARTS AND EQUIPMENT (RPL)

This License Exception authorizes exports and reexports associated with one-for-one replacement of parts or servicing and replacement of equipment.

(a) Parts

(1) Scope. The provisions of this paragraph (a) authorize the export and reexport of one-for-one replacement parts for previously exported equipment.

(2) One-for-one replacement of parts.

(i) The term "replacement parts" as used in this section means parts needed for the immediate repair of equipment, including replacement of defective or worn parts. (It includes subassemblies but does not include test instruments or operating supplies). (The term "subassembly" means a number of components assembled to perform a specific function or functions within a commodity. One example would be printed circuit boards with components mounted thereon. This definition does not include major subsystems such as those composed of a number of subassemblies.) Items that improve or change the basic design characteristics, e.g., as to accuracy, capability, performance or productivity, of the equipment upon which they are installed, are not deemed to be replacement parts. For kits consisting of replacement parts, consult §740.9(a)(2)(ii) of this part.

(ii) Parts may be exported only to replace, on a one-for-one basis, parts contained in commodities that were: legally exported from the United States; legally reexported; or made in a foreign country incorporating authorized U.S.-origin parts. The conditions of the original U.S. authorization must not have been violated.

Accordingly, the export of replacement parts may be made only by the party who originally exported or reexported the commodity to be repaired, or by a party that has confirmed the appropriate authority for the original transaction.

(iii) The parts to be replaced must either be destroyed abroad or returned promptly to the person who supplied the replacement parts, or to a foreign firm that is under the effective control of that person.

(3) Exclusions.

(i) No replacement parts may be exported to repair a commodity exported under a license if that license included a condition that any subsequent replacement parts must be exported only under a license.

(ii) No parts may be exported to be held abroad as spare parts or equipment for future use. Replacement parts may be exported to replace spare parts that were authorized to accompany the export of equipment, as those spare parts are utilized in the repair of the equipment. This will allow maintenance of the stock of spares at a consistent level as parts are used.

(iii) No parts may be exported to any destination, except the countries listed in Supplement No. 3 to part 744 of the EAR (Countries Not Subject to Certain Nuclear End-Use Restrictions in §744.2(a)), if the item is to be incorporated into or used in nuclear weapons, nuclear explosive devices, nuclear testing related to activities described in §744.2(a) of the EAR, the chemical processing of irradiated special nuclear or source material, the production of heavy water, the separation of isotopes of source and special nuclear materials, or the fabrication of nuclear reactor fuel containing plutonium, as described in §744.2(a) of the EAR.

(iv) No replacement parts may be exported to countries in Country Group E:1 (see Supplement

No. 1 to this part) (countries designated by the Secretary of State as supporting acts of international terrorism) if the commodity to be repaired is an "aircraft" (as defined in part 772 of the EAR) or national security controlled commodity.

●(v) No replacement parts may be exported to countries in Country Group E:1 if the commodity to be repaired is explosives detection equipment controlled under ECCN 2A983 or related software controlled under ECCN 2D983.

(vi) The conditions described in this paragraph (a)(3) relating to replacement of parts do not apply to reexports to a foreign country of parts as replacements in foreign-origin products, if at the time the replacements are furnished, the foreign-origin product is eligible for export to such country under any of the License Exceptions in this part or the exceptions in §734.4 of the EAR.

(4) Reexports. Parts exported from the United States may be reexported to a new country of destination, provided that the restrictions described in paragraphs (a)(2) and (3) of this section are met. A party reexporting U.S.-origin one-for-one replacement parts shall ensure that the commodities being repaired were shipped to their present location in accordance with U.S. law and continue to be legally used, and that either before or promptly after reexport of the replacement parts, the replaced parts are either destroyed or returned to the United States, or to the foreign firm in Country Group B (see Supplement No. 1 to part 740) that shipped the replacement parts.

(b) Servicing and Replacement

(1) Scope. The provisions of this paragraph (b) authorize the export and reexport of items that were returned to the United States for servicing and the replacement of defective or unacceptable U.S.-origin commodities and software.

(2) Commodities and software sent to a United States or foreign party for servicing.

(i) *Definition.* "Servicing" as used in this section means inspection, testing, calibration or repair, including overhaul and reconditioning. The servicing shall not have improved or changed the basic characteristics, e.g., as to accuracy, capability, performance, or productivity of the commodity or software as originally authorized for export or reexport.

(ii) *Return of serviced commodities and software.* When the serviced commodity or software is returned, it may include any replacement or rebuilt parts necessary to its repair and may be accompanied by any spare part, tool, accessory, or other item that was sent with it for servicing.

(iii) *Commodities and software imported from Country Group D:1 except the PRC and North Korea.* Commodities and software legally exported or reexported to a consignee in Country Group D:1 (except the People's Republic of China (PRC) and North Korea) (see Supplement No. 1 to part 740) that are sent to the United States or a foreign party for servicing may be returned under this License Exception to the country from which it was sent, provided that both of the following conditions are met:

(A) The exporter making the shipment is the same person or firm to whom the original license was issued; and

(B) The end-use and the end-user of the serviced commodities or software and other particulars of the transaction, as set forth in the application and supporting documentation that formed the basis for issuance of the license have not changed.

(iv) *Terrorist supporting countries.* No repaired commodity or software may be exported or reexported to countries in Country Group E:1

(see Supplement No. 1 to this part).

(3) Replacements for defective or unacceptable U.S.-origin equipment.

(i) Subject to the following conditions, commodities or software may be exported or reexported to replace defective or otherwise unusable (e.g., erroneously supplied) items.

(A) The commodity or software to be replaced must have been previously exported or reexported in its present form under a license or authorization granted by BIS.

(B) No commodity or software may be exported or reexported to replace equipment that is worn out from normal use, nor may any commodity or software be exported to be held in stock abroad as spare equipment for future use.

(C) The replacement item may not improve the basic characteristic, e.g., as to accuracy, capability, performance, or productivity, of the equipment as originally approved for export or reexport under a license issued by BIS.

(D) No shipment may be made to countries in Country Group E:1 (see Supplement No. 1 to this part) or to any other destination to replace defective or otherwise unusable equipment owned or controlled by, or leased or chartered to, a national of any of those countries.

(ii) *Special conditions applicable to exports to Country Group B and Country Group D:1.* (See Supplement No. 1 to part 740.) In addition to the general conditions in paragraph (b)(3)(i) of this section, the following conditions apply to exports or reexports of replacements for defective or unacceptable U.S.-origin commodities or software to a destination in Country Group B or Country Group D:1:

(A) By making such an export or reexport, the exporter represents that all the requirements

of this paragraph (b) have been met and undertakes to destroy or return the replaced parts as provided in paragraph (b)(3)(ii)(C) of this section.

(B) The defective or otherwise unusable equipment must be replaced free of charge, except for transportation and labor charges. If exporting to the countries listed in Country Group D:1 (except the PRC), the exporter shall replace the commodity or software within the warranty period or within 12 months of its shipment to the ultimate consignee in the country of destination, whichever is shorter.

(C) The commodity or software to be replaced must either be destroyed abroad or returned to the United States, or to a foreign firm in Country Group B that is under the effective control of the exporter, or to the foreign firm that is providing the replacement part or equipment. The destruction or return must be effected before, or promptly after, the replacement item is exported from the United States.

(D) A party reexporting replacements for defective or unacceptable U.S.-origin equipment must ensure that the commodities or software being replaced were shipped to their present location in accordance with U.S. law and continue to be legally used.

• ***(c) Special Recordkeeping Requirements:
ECCNs 2A983 and 2D983.***

(1) In addition to any other recordkeeping requirements set forth elsewhere in the EAR, exporters are required to maintain records, as specified in this section, for any items exported or reexported pursuant to License Exception RPL to repair or service previously legally exported or reexported items controlled under ECCNs 2A983 and 2D983. The following information must be specially maintained for each such export or reexport transaction:

(i) A description of the equipment replaced, repaired or serviced;

(ii) The type of repair or service;

(iii) Certification of the destruction or return of equipment replaced;

(iv) Location of the equipment replaced, repaired or serviced;

(v) The name and address of who received the items for replacement, repair or service;

(vi) Quantity of items shipped; and

(vii) Country of ultimate destination.

(2) Records maintained pursuant to this section may be requested at any time by an appropriate BIS official as set forth in §762.7 of the EAR.

§740.11

GOVERNMENTS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND INTERNATIONAL INSPECTIONS UNDER THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (GOV)

This License Exception authorizes exports and reexports for international nuclear safeguards; U.S. government agencies or personnel, and agencies of cooperating governments; and international inspections under the Chemical Weapons Convention.

(a) International Safeguards

(1) **Scope.** You may export and reexport commodities or software to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom), and reexports by IAEA and Euratom for official international safeguard use, as follows:

(i) Commodities or software consigned to the IAEA at its headquarters in Vienna, Austria or field offices in Toronto, Ontario, Canada or Tokyo, Japan for official international safeguards use. The IAEA is an international organization that establishes and administers safeguards designed to ensure that special nuclear materials and other related nuclear facilities, equipment, and material are not diverted from peaceful purposes to non-peaceful purposes.

(ii) Commodities or software consigned to the Euratom Safeguards Directorate in Luxembourg, Luxembourg for official international safeguards use. Euratom is an international organization of European countries with headquarters in Luxembourg. Euratom establishes and administers safeguards designed to ensure that special nuclear materials and other related nuclear facilities, equipment, and material are not diverted from peaceful purposes to non-peaceful purposes.

(iii) Commodities consigned to IAEA or Euratom may be reexported to any country for IAEA or Euratom international safeguards use provided that IAEA or Euratom maintains control of or otherwise safeguards the commodities and returns the commodities to the locations described in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) and (a)(1)(ii) of this section when they become obsolete, are no longer required, or are replaced.

(iv) Commodity or software shipments may be made by commercial companies under direct contract with IAEA or Euratom, or by Department of Energy National Laboratories as directed by the Department of State or the Department of Energy.

(v) The monitoring functions of IAEA and Euratom are not subject to the restrictions on prohibited safeguarded nuclear activities described in §744.2(a)(3) of the EAR.

(vi) When commodities or software originally

consigned to IAEA or Euratom are no longer in IAEA or Euratom official safeguards use, such commodities may only be disposed of in accordance with the regulations in the EAR.

• (2) The following items controlled for national security (NS) reasons under Export Control Classification Numbers (ECCNs) identified on the Commerce Control List may not be exported or reexported under this License Exception to destinations other than Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom: 1C001, 5A001.b.5, 6A001.a.2.a.1, 6A001.a.2.a.2, 6A001.a.2.a.5, 6A001.a.2.b, 6A001.a.2.e, 6A002.a.1.c, 6A008.1.3., 6B008, 8A001.b., 8A001.d., 8A002.o.3.b., ; and

(i) "Composite" structures or laminates controlled by 1A002.a, having an organic "matrix" and made from materials listed under 1C010.c or 1C010.d; and

(ii) "Digital" computers controlled by 4A003.b and having a CTP exceeding 190,000 MTOPS; and

(iii) "Electronic assemblies" controlled by 4A003.c and capable of enhancing performance by aggregation of "computing elements" so that the CTP of the aggregation exceeds 190,000 MTOPS; and

NOTE to paragraph 740.11(a)(2)(iii): Nationals of countries in Country Group E:1 may not physically or computationally access computers that have been enhanced by "electronic assemblies", which have been exported or reexported under License Exception GOV and have been used to enhance such computers by aggregation of "computing elements" so that the CTP of the aggregation exceeds the CTP parameter set forth in ECCN 4A003.b. of the Commerce Control List in Supplement No. 1 to

part 774 of the EAR, without prior authorization from the Bureau of Industry and Security.

(iv) Processing equipment controlled by 6A001.a.2.c and specially designed for real time application with towed acoustic hydrophone arrays; and

(v) Processing equipment, specially designed for real time application bottom or bay cable systems controlled by 6A001.a.2.f; and

(vi) "Software", as follows:

(A) Controlled by 4D001, specially designed for the "development" or "production" of "digital computers" controlled by 4A003.b and having a CTP exceeding 190,000 MTOPS; and

(B) Controlled by 5D001.a, specially designed for the "development" or "production" of equipment, functions or features controlled by 5A001.b.5; and

(C) Controlled by 6D001 for items controlled by 6A008.1.3 or 6B008; and

(D) Controlled by 6D003.a; and

(E) Controlled by 7D003.a or 7D003.b; and

(F) Controlled by 8D001, specially designed for the "development" or "production" of equipment controlled by 8A001.b, 8A001.d, or 8A002.o.3.b; and

(G) Controlled by 9D001, specially designed for the "development" of "technology" controlled by 9E003.a.1 or 9E003.a.3.a.

(3) No encryption items controlled for EI reasons under ECCNs 5A002, 5D002, or 5E002 may be exported under the provisions of this paragraph (a).

(b) Governments

(1) Scope. The provisions of paragraph (b) authorize exports and reexports of the items listed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section to personnel and agencies of the U.S. Government or agencies of cooperating governments.

(2) Eligibility.

(i) *Items for personal use by personnel and agencies of the U.S. Government.* This provision is available for items in quantities sufficient only for the personal use of members of the U.S. Armed Forces or civilian personnel of the U.S. Government (including U.S. representatives to public international organizations), and their immediate families and servants. Items for personal use include household effects, food, beverages, and other daily necessities.

(ii) *Items for official use by personnel and agencies of the U.S. Government.* This provision is available for items consigned to and for the official use of any agency of the U.S. Government.

(iii)(A) *Items for official use within national territory by agencies of cooperating governments.* This License Exception is available for all items consigned to and for the official use of any agency of a cooperating government within the territory of any cooperating government, except items described in paragraph (a) to Supplement No. 1 of this section:

(B) *Reporting requirements.* See §743.1 of the EAR for reporting requirements for exports of certain items under this paragraph (b)(2)(iii).

(iv) (A) *Diplomatic and consular missions of a cooperating government.* This License Exception is available for all items consigned to and for the official use of a diplomatic or consular mission of a cooperating government located in any country in Country Group B (see Supplement No. 1 to

part 740), except items described in paragraph (b) of Supplement No. 1 of this section.

(B) *Reporting requirements.* See §743.1 of the EAR for reporting requirements for exports of certain items under this paragraph (b)(2)(iv).

(3) Definitions.

(i) "Agency of the U.S. Government" includes all civilian and military departments, branches, missions, government-owned corporations, and other agencies of the U.S. Government, but does not include such national agencies as the American Red Cross or international organizations in which the United States participates such as the Organization of American States. Therefore, shipments may not be made to these non-government national or international agencies, except as provided in (b)(2)(i) of this section for U.S. representatives to these organizations.

(ii) "Agency of a cooperating government" includes all civilian and military departments, branches, missions, and other governmental agencies of a cooperating national government. Cooperating governments are the national governments of countries listed in Country Group A:1 (see Supplement No. 1 to part 740) and the national governments of Argentina, Austria, Finland, Hong Kong, Ireland, Korea (Republic of), New Zealand, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland and Taiwan.

(c) International inspections under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC or Convention)

(1) The provisions of this paragraph (c) authorize exports and reexports to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and exports and reexports by the OPCW for official international inspection and verification use under the terms of the Convention. The OPCW is an international organization that establishes and

administers an inspection and verification regime under the Convention designed to ensure that certain chemicals and related facilities are not diverted from peaceful purposes to non-peaceful purposes. These provisions authorize exports and reexports for official OPCW use of the following:

(i) Commodities and software consigned to the OPCW at its headquarters in The Hague for official international OPCW use for the monitoring and inspection functions set forth in the Convention, and technology relating to the maintenance, repair, and operation of such commodities and software. The OPCW must maintain effective control of such commodities, software and technology.

(ii) Controlled technology relating to the training of the OPCW inspectorate.

(iii) Controlled technology relating to a CWC inspection site, including technology released as a result of:

(A) Visual inspection of U.S.-origin equipment or facilities by foreign nationals of the inspection team;

(B) Oral communication of controlled technology to foreign nationals of the inspection team in the U.S. or abroad; and

(C) The application to situations abroad of personal knowledge or technical experience acquired in the U.S.

(2) **Exclusions.** The following items may not be exported or reexported under the provisions of this paragraph (c):

(i) Computers with a Composite Theoretical Performance (CTP) greater than 190,000 MTOPS. In addition, computers eligible for this provision of License Exception GOV may not be accessed either physically or computationally by nationals of Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea,

Sudan, or Syria. No MTOPS limit applies to exports or reexports to countries in Tier 1 (see §740.7(b)(1) of the EAR).

(ii) Inspection samples collected in the U.S. pursuant to the Convention; and

(iii) Commodities and software that are no longer in OPCW official use. Such items must be disposed of in accordance with the EAR.

(3) Confidentiality. The application of the provisions of this paragraph (c) is subject to the condition that the confidentiality of business information is strictly protected in accordance with applicable provisions of the EAR and other U.S. laws regarding the use and retransfer of U.S. goods and services.

§740.12

GIFT PARCELS AND HUMANITARIAN DONATIONS (GFT)

(a) Gift parcels

(1) Scope. The provisions of paragraph (a) authorize exports and reexports of gift parcels by an individual (donor) addressed to an individual, or a religious, charitable or educational organization (donee) located in any destination for the use of the donee or the donee's immediate family (and not for resale). The gift parcel must be provided free of charge to the donee. However, payment by the donee of any handling charges or of any fees levied by the importing country (e.g., import duties, taxes, etc.) is not considered to be a cost to the donee for purposes of this definition of "gift parcel."¹

²Many foreign countries permit the entry, duty-free, of gift parcels that conform to regulations regarding contents and marking. To secure this advantage, the sender should show the words "U.S.A. Gift Parcel" on the addressee side of the package and on any required

Note to paragraph (a) of this section: A gift parcel, within the context of this paragraph (a), does not include multiple parcels exported in a single shipment for delivery to individuals residing in a foreign country. Such multiple gift parcels, if subject to the General Prohibitions described in §734.2(b) of the EAR, must be licensed by BIS. (See §748.9(e) of the EAR for licensing of multiple gift parcels).

(2) Commodity, value and other limitations.

(i) *Eligible commodities.* The eligible commodities are as follows:

(A) The commodity must not be controlled for chemical and biological weapons (CB), missile technology (MT), national security (NS), or nuclear proliferation (NP) (see Commerce Control List, part 774 of the EAR); and

(B) The commodity must be of a type and in quantities normally given as gifts between individuals.

(1) For Cuba, the only commodities that may be included in a gift parcel are the following items: food, vitamins, seeds, medicines, medical supplies and devices, hospital supplies and equipment, equipment for the handicapped, clothing, personal hygiene items, veterinary medicines and supplies, fishing equipment and supplies, soap-making equipment, and in addition receive-only radio equipment for reception of commercial/civil AM/FM and short wave publicly available frequency bands, and batteries for such equipment.

(2) For all other destinations, eligible

customs declarations. Information regarding the foreign postal regulations is available at local post offices. Senders of gift parcels who wish information regarding import duties of a foreign country should contact the nearest Commercial Office, Consulate or Embassy of the country concerned.

commodities include all items described in paragraph (a)(2)(i)(B)(I) of this section as well as all other items normally sent as gifts. Gold bullion, gold tael, and gold bars are prohibited as are items intended for resale or reexport.

Example to paragraph (a) of this section. A watch or piece of jewelry is normally sent as a gift. However, multiple watches, either in one package or in subsequent shipments, would not qualify for such gift parcels because the quantity exceeds that normally given between individuals. Similarly, a sewing machine or bicycle, within the dollar limits of this License Exception, may be an appropriate gift. However, subsequent shipments of the same item to the same donee would not be a gift normally given between individuals.

(3) For purposes of paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(B) of this section, clothing is appropriate, except that export of military wearing apparel to Country Group D:1 or E:2 under this License Exception is specifically prohibited, regardless of whether all distinctive U.S. military insignia, buttons, and other markings are removed.

(ii) *Import requirements.* The commodities must be acceptable in type and quantity by the recipient country for import as gifts. Commodities exceeding the import limits may not be included in gift parcels.

(iii) *Frequency.* Except for gift parcels of food to Cuba, not more than one gift parcel may be sent from the same donor to the same donee in any one calendar month. Parties seeking authorization to exceed this limit due to compelling humanitarian concerns (e.g., gifts of medicine to relatives) should submit a license application (BIS-748P) with complete justification.

(iv) *Value.* The combined total domestic retail value of all commodities included in a gift parcel may not exceed \$400, except for gift parcels to Cuba where the value of non-food items may not

exceed \$200. There is no dollar value limit on food contained in a gift parcel to Cuba.

(3) How to export gift parcels. (i) A gift parcel must be sent directly to the donee by the individual donor, or for such donor by a commercial or other gift-forwarding service or organization. Each gift parcel must show, on the outside wrapper, the name and address of the donor, as well as the name and address of the donee, regardless of whether sent by the donor or by a forwarding service.

(ii) Each parcel must have the notation "GIFT — Export License Not Required" written on the addressee side of the package and the symbol "GFT" written on any required customs declaration.

(b) Humanitarian donations

(1) Scope. The provisions of paragraph (b) authorize exports or reexports by groups or organizations of donations to meet basic human needs when those groups or organizations have experience in maintaining a verifiable system of distribution that ensures delivery to the intended beneficiaries.

(2) Basic human needs. Basic human needs are defined as those requirements essential to individual well-being: health, food, clothing, shelter, and education. These needs are considered to extend beyond those of an emergency nature and those that meet direct needs for mere subsistence.

(3) Eligible donors. Eligible donors are U.S. charitable organizations that have an established record of involvement in donative programs and experience in maintaining and verifying a system of distribution to ensure delivery of commodities and software to the intended beneficiaries. Eligible distribution arrangements may consist of any one or more of the following:

(i) A permanent staff maintained in the recipient country to monitor the receipt and distribution of the donations to the intended beneficiaries;

(ii) Periodic spot-checks in the recipient country by members of the exporter's staff; or

(iii) An agreement to utilize the services of a charitable organization that has a monitoring system in place.

(4) Donations. To qualify for export under the provisions of this paragraph (b), the items must be provided free of charge to the beneficiary. The payment by the beneficiary, however, of normal handling charges or fees levied by the importing country (e.g., import duties, taxes, etc.) is not considered to be a cost to the beneficiary for purposes of this section.

(5) Ineligible commodities and software. The following commodities and software are not eligible:

(i) Commodities and software controlled for national security, chemical or biological weapons, and nuclear non-proliferation, missile technology or crime control reasons (see Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the EAR);

(ii) Exports for large-scale projects of the kind associated with comprehensive economic growth, such as dams and hydroelectric plants; or

(iii) Exports to Cuba of medical items excluded by §746.2(a)(3) of the EAR.

(6) Eligible items. Eligible commodities and software are those listed in Supplement No. 2 to part 740.

(7) Additional recordkeeping requirements. In addition to the recordkeeping requirements in part 762 of the EAR, donors must keep records containing the following information:

(i) The donor organization's identity and past experience as an exporter of goods to meet basic human needs;

(ii) Past and current countries to which the donative programs have been and are being directed, with particular reference to donative programs in embargoed destinations;

(iii) Types of projects and commodities involved in the donative programs;

(iv) Specific class(es) of beneficiaries of particular donated goods intended to be exported under this License Exception; and

(v) Information concerning the source of funding for the donative programs and the projected annual value of exports of humanitarian donations.

§740.13

TECHNOLOGY AND SOFTWARE — UNRESTRICTED (TSU)

This license exception authorizes exports and reexports of operation technology and software; sales technology and software; software updates (bug fixes); “mass market” software subject to the General Software Note; and encryption source code (and corresponding object code) that would be considered publicly available under §734.3(b)(3) of the EAR. Note that encryption software subject to the EAR is not subject to the General Software Note (see paragraph (d)(2) of this section).

(a) Operation technology and software

(1) Scope. The provisions of paragraph (a) permit exports and reexports of operation technology and software. “Operation technology” is the minimum technology necessary for the installation, operation, maintenance (checking),

and repair of those products that are lawfully exported or reexported under a license, a License Exception, or NLR. The "minimum necessary" operation technology does not include technology for development or production and includes use technology only to the extent required to ensure safe and efficient use of the product. Individual entries in the software and technology subcategories of the CCL may further restrict the export or reexport of operation technology.

(2) Provisions and Destinations.

(i) *Provisions.* Operation software may be exported or reexported provided that both of the following conditions are met:

(A) The operation software is the minimum necessary to operate equipment authorized for export or reexport; and

(B) The operation software is in object code.

(ii) *Destinations.* Operation software and technology may be exported or reexported to any destination to which the equipment for which it is required has been or is being legally exported or reexported.

(b) Sales technology

(1) Scope. The provisions of paragraph (b) authorize exports and reexports of sales technology. "Sales technology" is data supporting a prospective or actual quotation, bid, or offer to sell, lease, or otherwise supply any item.

(2) Provisions and destinations.

(i) *Provisions.* Sales technology may be exported or reexported provided that:

(A) The technology is a type customarily transmitted with a prospective or actual quotation, bid, or offer in accordance with established

business practice; and

(B) Neither the export nor the reexport will disclose the detailed design, production, or manufacture technology, or the means of reconstruction, of either the quoted item or its product. The purpose of this limitation is to prevent disclosure of technology so detailed that the consignee could reduce the technology to production.

(ii) *Destinations.* Sales technology may be exported or reexported to any destination.

NOTE: Neither this section nor its use means that the U.S. Government intends, or is committed, to approve a license application for any commodity, plant, software, or technology that may be the subject of the transaction to which such quotation, bid, or offer relates. Exporters are advised to include in any quotations, bids, or offers, and in any contracts entered into pursuant to such quotations, bids, or offers, a provision relieving themselves of liability in the event that a license (when required) is not approved by the Bureau of Industry and Security.

(c) Software updates

The provisions of paragraph (c) authorize exports and reexports of software updates that are intended for and are limited to correction of errors ("fixes" to "bugs") in software lawfully exported or reexported (original software). Such software updates may be exported or reexported only to the same consignee to whom the original software was exported or reexported, and such software updates may not enhance the functional capacities of the original software. Such software updates may be exported or reexported to any destination to which the software for which they are required has been legally exported or reexported.

(d) General Software Note: "mass market" software

(1) Scope. The provisions of paragraph (d) authorize exports and reexports of "mass market" software subject to the General Software Note (see Supplement No. 2 to part 774 of the EAR; also referenced in this section).¹

(2) Exclusions. The provisions of this paragraph (d) are not available for encryption software controlled for "EI" reasons under ECCN 5D002 or for encryption software with symmetric key length exceeding 64-bits that qualifies as mass market encryption software under the criteria in the Cryptography Note (Note 3) of Category 5, Part 2, of the Commerce Control List (Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the EAR). (Once such mass market encryption software has been reviewed by BIS and released from "EI" and "NS" controls pursuant to §742.15(b)(2) of the EAR, it is controlled under ECCN 5D992 and is thus outside the scope of License Exception TSU.) See §742.15(b)(2) of the EAR for exports and reexports of mass market encryption products controlled under ECCN 5D992.

(3) Provisions and destinations.

(i) *Destinations.* "Mass market" software is available to all destinations except destinations in Country Group E:1 (see Supplement No. 1 to this part).

(ii) *Provisions.* "Mass market" treatment is available for software that is generally available to the public by being:

(A) Sold from stock at retail selling points, without restriction, by means of:

- (1) Over the counter transactions;
- (2) Mail order transactions; or
- (3) Telephone call transactions; *and*

(B) Designed for installation by the user without further substantial support by the supplier.

(e) Encryption source code (and corresponding object code).

(1) Scope. The provisions of paragraph (e) of this section authorize exports and reexports, without review, of encryption source code controlled under ECCN 5D002 that would be considered publicly available under §734.3(b)(3) of the EAR, and corresponding object code resulting from the compiling of such source code.

(2) Eligible software. Encryption source code is eligible for export and reexport under License Exception TSU, provided that it would be considered publicly available under §734.3(b)(3) of the EAR. Such encryption source code is eligible for License Exception TSU even if it is subject to an express agreement for the payment of a licensing fee or royalty for commercial production or sale of any product developed using the source code. Corresponding object code resulting from the compiling of such source code is also eligible for License Exception TSU treatment if such object code would also be considered publicly available under §734.3(b)(3) of the EAR.

(3) Restrictions. Encryption software controlled under ECCN 5D002 that would not be considered publicly available, but which incorporates or is specially designed to use encryption software that would be considered publicly available, is not eligible for export or reexport under this paragraph (e).

(4) Country restrictions. You may not

¹"Mass market" software may fall under the classification of "general use" software for export clearance purposes. Exporters should consult the Census Bureau FTSR for possible SED requirements.